

IL0316005345 Cook County
Pride Industries
Superfund/HRS

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SITE ASSESSMENT SECTION

EPA Region 5 Records Ctr.



391009

CERCLA Preliminary Assessment Report



Illinois Environmental
Protection Agency
P.O. Box 19276,
Springfield, IL 62794-9276

AA

June 30, 1992

(217) 782-6760

Mr. Alan Altur
Site Assessment Unit
Program Support Branch
U.S. EPA Region V
77 West Jackson
Chicago, Illinois 60604

HSM-5J

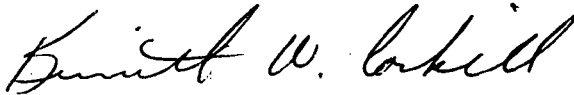
Dear Mr. Altur:

Please find enclosed copies of the completed Preliminary Assessment reports and Preliminary Assessment Scoresheets which have been prepared for the following CERCLIS sites.

<u>SITE NAME</u>	<u>ILD#</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>RANKING</u>
Pride Industries	077027656	Cook	Low

We are pleased to provide you with the enclosed reports. Should you have any questions or comments concerning this submission, or the contents of any of the reports, please feel free to contact me or the author of the specific report at the above referenced telephone number.

Sincerely,



for Thomas Crause
Manager, Preremedial Programs
Bureau of Land Pollution Control
Illinois Environmental Protection Agency

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SITE ASSESSMENT SECTION

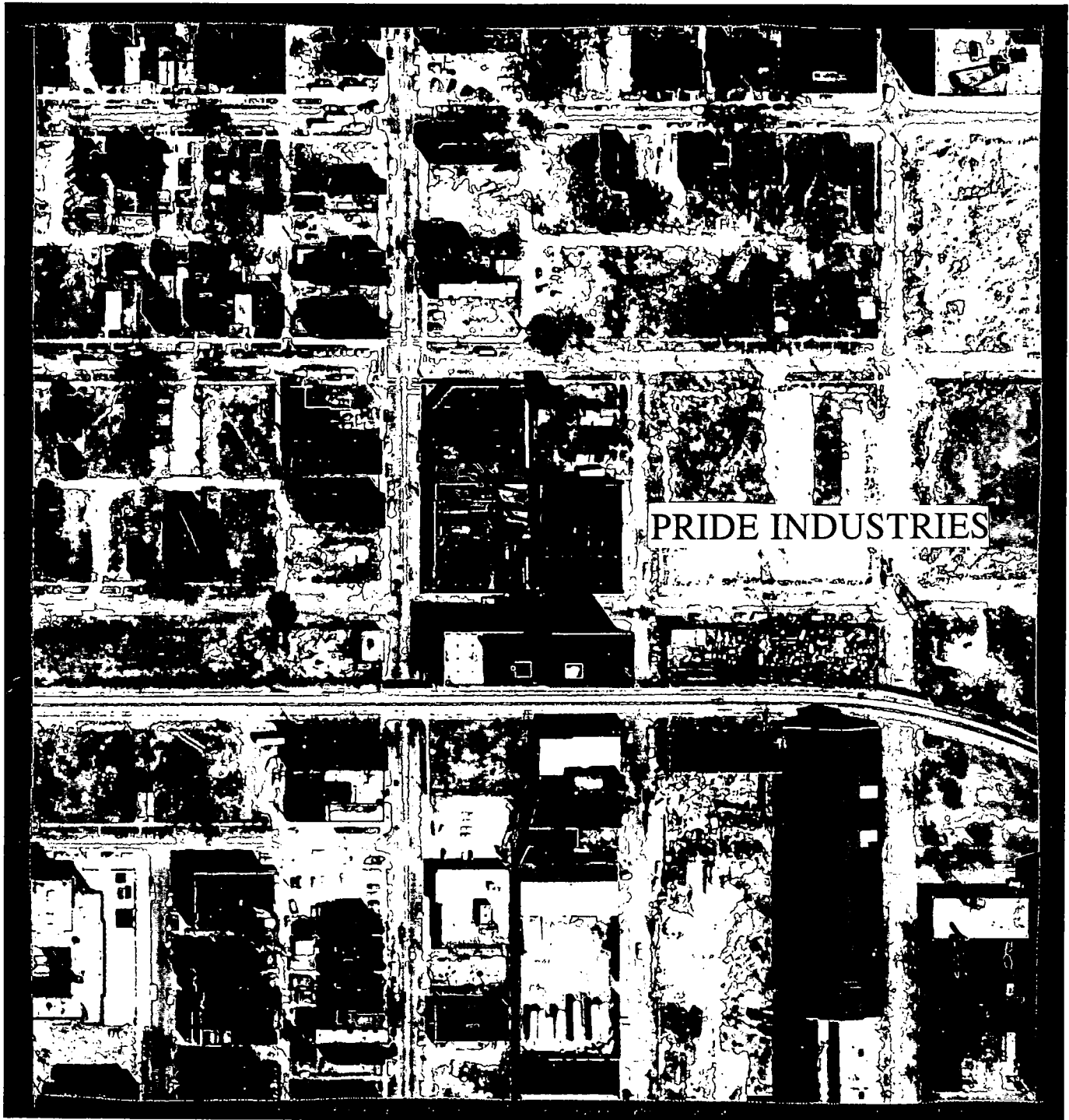
OK
7/9/92

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Pride Industries facility was placed on the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation & Liability Information System (CERCLIS) on September 26, 1990. The discovery action was the result of the MSDGC (Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago) bringing to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency's (IEPA) attention that Pride Industries, an electroplating facility, had not properly disposed of hazardous waste.

Pride Industries is situated at the northeast corner of the intersections of South California Avenue and West Taylor Street in Chicago, Illinois. The property on which Pride Industries sits is approximately 150,000 square feet. It is located in an area of Chicago that is densely occupied by commercial and residential properties (see Figure 1). To the south of Pride Industries is West Taylor Street. Located to the south of West Taylor Street is a building used as a warehouse. South California Avenue is situated to the west of the site. Sitting on the opposite side of South California Avenue is the Holy Temple Church of Christ and Jake's Auto Repair. West Arthington Street is found to the north of Pride Industries. At the southeast corner of the intersection of South California Avenue and West Arthington Street is L & A Auto Repair & Car Wash. This business is in one of the buildings previously used by Pride Industries. Running along the east side of the site is South Fairfield Avenue. There are two residential homes on the southwest

PA1 = L
6/4/12
WLL



SOURCE: IDOT, 1988 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH

1988 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH

FIGURE 1

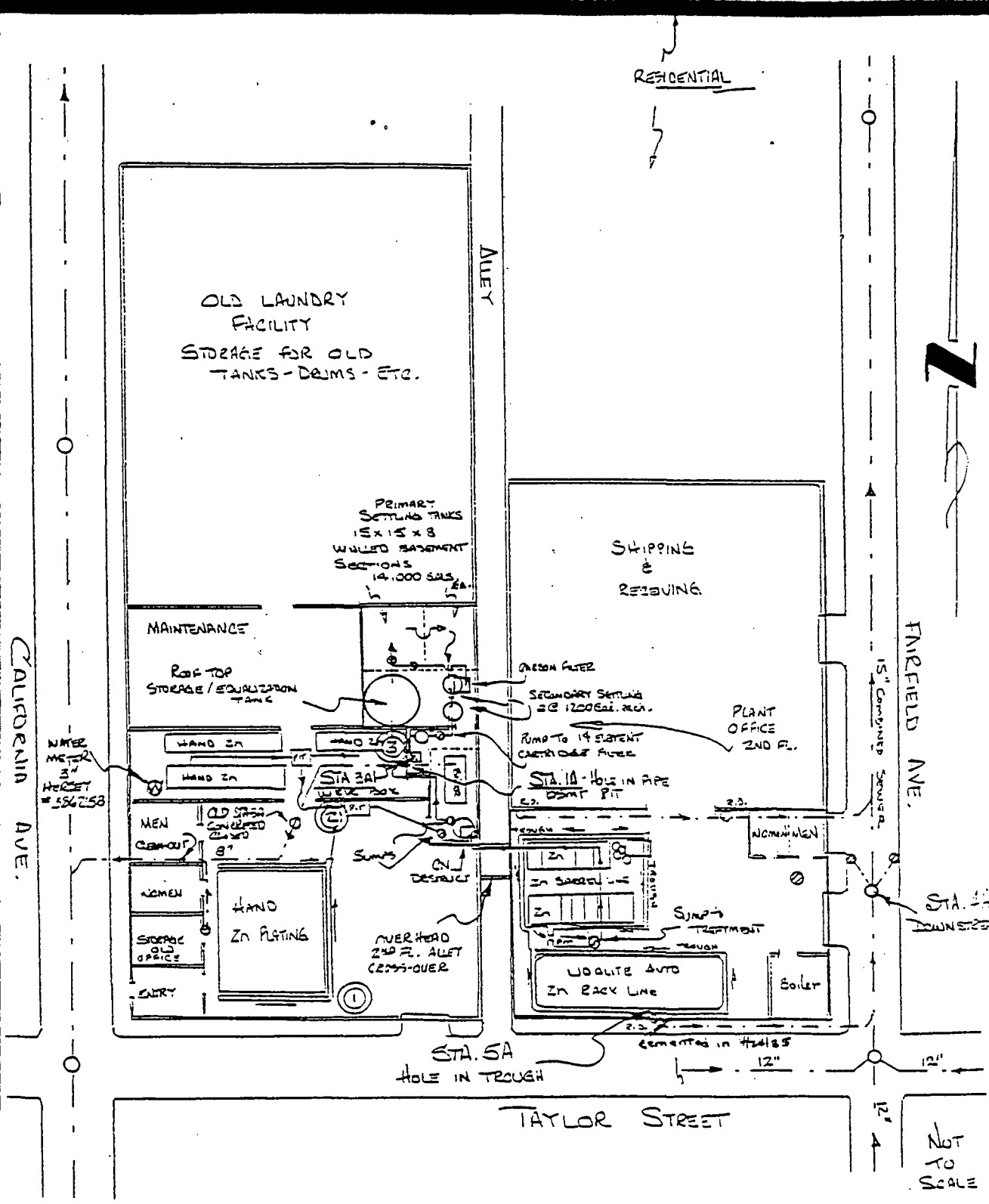
corner of the intersections of West Arthington Street and South Fairfield Avenue. (Refer to Figure 2.) Pride Industries is centrally located in the southern half of Section 13, Township 39 North, Range 13 East.

Pride Industries was an electroplating facility. It was primarily a zinc/cyanide plater. However, before 1984, cadmium was used for about 10 to 15 percent of the electroplating processes. Operations had ceased and the company was bankrupt by May of 1988. There are indications of a fire having taken place since that time, yet the date and cause are unknown. Prior to the fire, Pride Industries consisted of three interconnected buildings.

The earliest known operations occurring at Pride Industries was in August of 1979, at which time the company was known as Claytor Industries, a subsidiary of Dormeyer Company. On August 3, 1979, William Claytor, the original owner and operator of the facility, obtained the services of Bertram Stone, attorney at law. The MSDGC, now renamed Water Reclamation District, had filed a suit against Claytor Industries.

Claytor Industries filed a notification of hazardous waste activity with the USEPA on August 8, 1980. On January 31, 1983, the company was incorporated as Pride Industries.

A complaint, dated November 6, 1985, from the MSDGC is the first document concerning Pride Industries found in IEPA files. The complaint was in regards to green sludge that had leaked onto the ground from a roll off box. The roll off box



SOURCE: SUPERFUND TECHNICAL REPORTS OCTOBER 1988

PRIDE INDUSTRIES
FIGURE 2

was located on the south side of the facility. The complaint was followed up by a RCRA (Resource Conservation and Recovery Act) inspection conducted on December 4, 1985. The facility was discovered to be a non-filer and had violated 25 of the interim status standards for TSD's (transporter, storer and disposer) and generators, fifteen of which were class I violations. The following list includes, but is not limited to, some of the violations unveiled during the December 4, 1985 inspection:

- 1.) No operating permit
- 2.) Containers not marked or dated with words "Hazardous Waste"
- 3.) No waste analysis or waste analysis plan
- 4.) Facility not being operated to minimize possibility of release
- 5.) Containers not in good condition
- 6.) Containers not managed to prevent leaks, containers stored open
- 7.) No inspection of containers

During the inspection Richard Finley, of the IEPA, interviewed Dave Yaris, supervisor of Pride Industries at the time of the December 4, 1985 inspection. Finley made the observation that the facility was unkempt. Mr. Yaris said that some Pride employees had unintentionally disposed of hazardous materials in a roll off box used for general refuse. There was spillage apparent in the area of the roll off box, but also on the ground and floors. Approximately 54 drums of waste were noticed; all of which were dented or leaking and stored uncovered. None of the drums were

labelled as hazardous waste.

In March of 1986, the Enforcement Decision Group (EDG) recommended Pride Industries be referred to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). This referral was due to Pride Industries' not complying with hazardous waste regulations and being a non-filer.

Allen Giedraitis, of the MSDGC, visited Pride Industries on April 1, 1986. The purpose of the visit was to check on the facility's sludge generation and disposal status. Pride Industries was not permitted to be a waste storage site. However, some of the drums had been on site for more than the 90 day allowed period. It was determined at this time that Pride Industries generates, stores and treats sludges from the facility's electroplating operations.

On February 4, 1987, the USEPA entered a compliance order against Pride Industries for the RCRA violations as requested by the IEPA. On August 17, 1987, the USEPA asked the IEPA to perform a RCRA inspection. Also at this time, the USEPA was in the process of referring Pride Industries to the Department of Justice.

An Interim Status Standards (ISS) Inspection was held on October 13, 1987. This inspection resulted from a USEPA request to update the current status of Pride Industries' violations in respect to the violations observed during the December 4, 1985 inspection. At this time, two new violations were discovered and ten of the previous violations had been resolved. Pride Industries was classified as a high

priority violator.

Operations regarding waste treatment were revealed during the October 13, 1987 inspection. All waste from the electroplating operations was removed from the treatment system and put into 55-gallon drums. These drums had holes in them to allow the excess water to drain from the sludge. The wastewater flowed through a grate (there were no apparent containment structures) into Pride's wastewater treatment system. Once in the wastewater treatment system, the wastewater was treated by adjusting the pH level and destroying the cyanide by chlorination. After treatment of the wastewater, it was discharged into the MSDGC sewers. The solid waste remained in the drums for 1-3 days, depending on the transporter's pickup schedule. The solid waste was put into 55-gallon transport drums, sealed and picked up for disposal and treatment. If the transporter was unable to collect the drums immediately, they were stored in designated storage areas at Pride. During times of production, waste was generated at quantities of more than 1000 kilograms per month.

In April of 1988, Pride Industries sought authority to abandon its property. On April 27, 1988, an order that Conditionally Allowed Abandonment of Certain Real Property was issued by the U.S. Bankruptcy Court. The facility underwent Chapter 7 bankruptcy proceedings. State funds were chosen to be used for the disposal of all drums and wastes at the site. The IEPA was designated to engage in response

action.

Also in April of 1988, the company Brookline, Inc. (now AF Company of Illinois) purchased some of the equipment at Pride Industries. This purchased property included about sixty 55-gallon barrels. Analytical results derived from samples of the barrels contents indicated cyanide up to 4571 PPM (Parts Per Million) and cadmium at 350 PPM.

Mitch Levin, of the IEPA, met with Mr. Claytor on July 6, 1988. Mr. Claytor pointed out different places at the site where equipment had been stolen. There were several broken windows at the facility, especially in the skylights located in the roof.

Mr. Levin and Mr. Gardenour, of HARZA, took an inventory at Pride Industries on August 12, 1988. Although they were unable to identify all of the containers, the following were counted: 392 55-gallon containers, 123 5 to 30-gallon containers and 43 underground pits or plating vats.

In September of 1988, it was concluded that as many as 558 containers on site had cyanide salts and corrosive materials. A memo from Mr. Giedraitis documented that the following compounds were recurrently found in the sewer discharge and therefore likely to be found in wastes at Pride Industries: cyanide, zinc, copper, acids, bases, cadmium, nickel and chromium.

On October 17, 1988, cleanup processes commenced at Pride Industries. For the next five days staging of scrap metal and drums, and sampling and overpacking of drums and

containers took place. Following this action, it was determined that 677 drums, and an estimated 58 vats and 9 pits were on site. There was also an estimated 1505 square feet of asbestos lining pipes and boilers. The following is a list of some of the samples taken during Phase I of the cleanup process.

<u>Compound</u>	<u>Concentration</u>	<u>Source</u>
Arsenic	6.56 PPM	Caustic container composite
Barium	1,970 PPM	Container composite (X802)
Cadmium	1,020 PPM	Caustic drum composite
Chromium	141,000 PPM	Oxidizer drum composite
Lead	119 PPM	Flammable container composite
Mercury	.19 PPM	Oxidizer drum composite
Silver	1.35 PPM	Oxidizer drum composite

On February 21, 1989, the Field Operations Section suggested that the violations observed during the December 4, 1985 and October 13, 1987 inspections be deleted from the Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement report. This was recommended because the Remedial Projects Management Section was addressing problems at Pride and therefore, no longer subject to RCRA.

Chemical Waste Management-ENRAC was chosen for Phase II (removal of wastes off site). In May of 1989, CWM was authorized to dispose of Pride's hazardous waste into Waste Management Landfill in Emelle, Alabama. Brand Company of Park Ridge Asbestos Removal was selected to dispose of the asbestos on site.

On July 19, 1989 the Chicago Fire Department contacted the IEPA. There was concern that rain water could react with

the plating solutions and result in a cloud of gas or vapor. This could be threatening for people in the neighboring areas.

On December 15, 1989, some of the wastes from Pride were taken to Cyanokem in Detroit, Michigan. The wastes were sampled and cyanide was detected at 85,000 PPM.

According to manifests found in IEPA files, between September 26, 1989 and May of 1990, 53,000 gallons and 49 cubic yards of wastes were removed from the Pride Industries facility. These wastes consisted of non-regulated materials, solid and liquid corrosive wastes, solid and liquid hazardous wastes and solid and liquid flammable wastes.

On August 28, 1991 at 1:30 PM Kim Nika, Greg Dunn and Sheila Murphy of the IEPA conducted a CERCLA site assessment program reconnaissance visit at Pride Industries. It was at this time that the IEPA first became aware that a fire had occurred at the site. The south half of the building located along West Taylor Street had burned down. One building of Pride Industries (located at the southeast corner of the intersection of South California Avenue and West Arthington Street) was left standing and appeared to not have been damaged by the fire. At the time of the reconnaissance visit, the remaining building was being used by L & A Auto Repair & Car Wash. There were about five people in the alley that stood next to a truck apparently used for salvage. Also, at this time, two to three people were observed going

through the debris at the site. It was hypothesized that these people were looking for materials to take off site with them. There were no apparent drums or tanks on site.

The surficial soils in the vicinity of Pride Industries consist of the Carmi Member of the Equality Formation. These are made of lake sediments deposited by quiet waters. The primary component of the Carmi Member is silt that usually has well defined striations or is well bedded.

According to the Groundwater Possibilities in Northeastern Illinois, there are three likely aquifers in the Chicago area. These include sand and gravel, shallow bedrock and deep sandstone. Pride Industries is situated in an area where the glacial drift is very thin and has a poor water-yielding potential. The sand and gravel layer is thin and in some places not even present. Generally, bedrock is less than 50 feet below surface. Underlying the glacial drift is dolomite. The dolomite, also, is a poor possibility for a water bearing aquifer. Of the few available well logs (many of which the wells have been abandoned) indicate wells being finished in the deep St. Peter Sandstone of the Ordovician System. See Figure 3 for a summary of geology as found in the Chicago vicinity.

There are no known wells found within a four mile radius of Pride Industries. The city of Chicago is supplied with water obtained from Lake Michigan.

There are approximately four surface water bodies within the four mile radius of the site. These consist of the South

Time Strating			Rock Stratingraphy			GRAPHIC COLUMN	Thickness (feet)	KINDS OF ROCK
SYSTEM	SERIES	STAGE	MEGA-GROUP	GROUP	FORMATION			
QUAT.	PLEIS.				(See fig. 15)	0-350	Till, sand, gravel, silt, clay, peat, morl, loess	
PENN.	DESM.			Keweenaw	Cardondale Spoon Burl-Kepkuk	0-125 50-75 0-700	Shale, sandstone, lim limestone, coal As above, but below No. 2 Coal Limestone Shale, siltstone	
MISS.	VAL.				Hannibal	0-5	Shale in solution cavities in Silurian	
DEV.	UP.				Grassy Creek			
SILURIAN		NIAGARAN		Hunton		0-300	Dolomite, pure in reefs; mostly silty, argillaceous, cherty between reefs.	
						0-30	Dolomite, even bedded, slightly silty	
						40-60	Dolomite, shaly and red at base; white, silty, cherty above; pure at top	
						20-45	Dolomite; thin beds; green shale partings	
						0-100	Dolomite, cherty, shaly at base where thick	
						0-15	Oolite and shale, red	
						0-100	Shale, dolomitic, greenish gray	
						5-50	Dolomite, green shale, coarse limestone	
						90-120	Shale, dolomitic, gray, brown, black	
							Dolomite, buff, pure	
						170-210	Dolomite, pure to slightly shaly; locally limestone	
						0-15	Dolomite, red specks and shale partings	
						0-50	Dolomite and limestone, pure, massive	
						20-40	Dolomite and limestone; medium beds	
						20-50	Dolomite and limestone, shaly, thin beds	
						20-50	Dolomite, pure, thin beds	
						0-80	Sandstone and dolomite, silty, green shale	
						100-600	Sandstone, medium and fine grained; well rounded grains; chert rubble at base	
							Dolomite, sandy, oolitic chert; oolite mounds	
						0-70	Dolomite, sandy, oolitic chert; oolite mounds	
						0-35	Sandstone, fine to coarse	
						190-250	Dolomite, pure, coarse grained; oolitic chert	
						0-15	Sandstone, dolomitic	
						50-150	Dolomite, sandy	
						90-220	Dolomite; drusy quartz in vugs	
						50-200	Sandstone, glauconitic; dolomite, shale	
						80-130	Sandstone, partly dolomitic, medium grained	
						10-100	Sandstone, fine grained	
						370-570	Siltstone, dolomite, sandstone and shale, glauconitic	
						1200-2900	Sandstone, fine to coarse; quartz pebbles in some beds	
PRE-CAM.					Granite			

SOURCE: SUMMARY OF THE GEOLOGY OF THE CHICAGO AREA, 1971

SUMMARY OF GEOLOGY OF THE CHICAGO AREA
FIGURE 3

Branch of the Chicago River and three lakes situated in parks. The water body closest to the site is the lake located in Douglas Park. It is approximately 3/8 of a mile to the southwest of the site. However, there is no apparent overland flow distance from Pride to the lake.

According to the Illinois Department of Conservation (IDOC) there are no sensitive environments proximal to the Pride Industries facility. However, the National Wetlands Inventory Maps indicate there are approximately three acres of wetlands within a half of a mile radius of the site.

There exists the potential of contamination at the site to have an impact on the nearby population. Located adjacent to Pride Industries property are two residential homes. There is no means by which to hinder the entrance onto the site. As mentioned above, during the CERCLA reconnaissance visit people were observed rummaging through the debris of the buildings that burned down. Also, one of the buildings previously used by Pride Industries is now occupied by another business.

Records document that remedial actions included the removal of approximately 53,000 gallons and 49 cubic yards of waste from Pride Industries. However, circumstances regarding the site such as no documentation indicating the removal of all waste at the facility, records mentioning the possibility of underground containment, no mention of the removal of contaminated soils in the area of the roll off box, residential homes abutting Pride Industries' property,

the site being completely accessible and the possibility of contaminated materials being carried off site, the author concludes that there exists a potential for the site to have an adverse affect on the environment and the nearby population. A low priority is assigned to the Pride Industries site. Recommended further action includes USEPA's Region V advancement of this site to the screening site inspection stage of the CERCLA preremedial process.

Potential Hazardous Waste Site Preliminary Assessment Form		Identification	
		State: IL	CERCLIS Number: 077026/056
		CERCLIS Discovery Date: 9/26/90	
1. General Site Information			
Name: Pride Industries		Street Address: 925 S. California	
City: Chicago	State: IL	Zip Code: 60621	County: Cook Co. Code: 031 Cong. Dist: 07
Latitude: 41° 51' 58. - "	Longitude: 87° 41' 43. - "	Approximate Area of Site: ~150,000 Square Ft	Status of Site: <input type="checkbox"/> Active <input type="checkbox"/> Not Specified <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inactive <input type="checkbox"/> NA (GW plume, etc.)
2. Owner/Operator Information			
Owner: William Claytor		Operator: William Claytor	
Street Address: unknown		Street Address: unknown	
City: _____		City: _____	
State: _____	Zip Code: _____	Telephone: () _____	State: _____ Zip Code: _____ Telephone: () _____
Type of Ownership: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Federal Agency <input type="checkbox"/> Municipal Name: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Not Specified <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Indian		How Initially Identified: <input type="checkbox"/> Citizen Complaint <input type="checkbox"/> Federal Program <input type="checkbox"/> PA Petition <input type="checkbox"/> Incidental <input type="checkbox"/> State/Local Program <input type="checkbox"/> Not Specified <input type="checkbox"/> RCRA/CERCLA Notification <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Complaint from MSDGC	
3. Site Evaluator Information			
Name of Evaluator: Sheila Murphy		Agency/Organization: IEPA/RPMS	
Date Prepared: June 26, 1992			
Street Address: 2200 Churchill		City: Springfield	State: IL
Name of EPA or State Agency Contact: NONE		Street Address: _____	
City: _____		State: _____	Telephone: () _____
4. Site Disposition (for EPA use only)			
Emergency Response/Removal Assessment Recommendation: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Date: _____		CERCLIS Recommendation: <input type="checkbox"/> Higher Priority SI <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lower Priority SI <input type="checkbox"/> NFRAP <input type="checkbox"/> RCRA <input type="checkbox"/> Other Date: 6/26/92	
Signature: Sheila Murphy		Name (typed): Sheila Murphy	
Position: Project Manager			



Potential Hazardous Waste Site
Preliminary Assessment Form - Page 2 of 4

CERCLIS Number:

077026656

5. General Site Characteristics

Predominant Land Uses Within 1 Mile of Site (check all that apply):

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industrial | <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> DOI |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial | <input type="checkbox"/> Mining | <input type="checkbox"/> Other Federal Facility |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Residential | <input type="checkbox"/> DOD | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Forest/Fields | <input type="checkbox"/> DOE | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |

Site Setting:

- ☒ Urban
☐ Suburban
☐ Rural

Years of Operation:

Beginning Year _____

Ending Year 1989

☐ Unknown

Type of Site Operations (check all that apply):

☐ Manufacturing (must check subcategory)

- ☐ Lumber and Wood Products
☒ Inorganic Chemicals
☐ Plastic and/or Rubber Products
☐ Paints, Varnishes
☐ Industrial Organic Chemicals
☐ Agricultural Chemicals
(e.g., pesticides, fertilizers)
☐ Miscellaneous Chemical Products
(e.g., adhesives, explosives, ink)
☐ Primary Metals
☒ Metal Coating, Plating, Engraving
☐ Metal Forging, Stamping
☐ Fabricated Structural Metal Products
☐ Electronic Equipment
☐ Other Manufacturing _____

☐ Mining

- ☐ Metals
☐ Coal
☐ Oil and Gas
☐ Non-metallic Minerals

☐ Retail

- ☐ Recycling
☐ Junk/Salvage Yard
☐ Municipal Landfill
☐ Other Landfill
☐ DOD
☐ DOE
☐ DOI
☐ Other Federal Facility _____

☒ RCRA

☒ Treatment, Storage, or Disposal

- ☐ Large Quantity Generator
☒ Small Quantity Generator

☐ Subtitle D

- ☐ Municipal
☐ Industrial

☐ "Converter"

☐ "Protective Filer"

☒ "Non- or Late Filer"

☐ Not Specified

☐ Other _____

Waste Generated:

- ☒ Onsite
☐ Offsite
☐ Onsite and Offsite

Waste Deposition Authorized By:

- ☐ Present Owner
☒ Former Owner
☐ Present & Former Owner
☐ Unauthorized
☐ Unknown

Waste Accessible to the Public:

- ☒ Yes
☐ No

Distance to Nearest Dwelling,
School, or Workplace:

~10 Feet

6. Waste Characteristics Information

Source Type:
(check all that apply)

- ☒ Landfill
☐ Surface Impoundment

☒ Drums

☒ Tanks and Non-Drum Containers

☐ Chemical Waste Pile

☒ Scrap Metal or Junk Pile

☐ Tailings Pile

☐ Trash Pile (open dump)

☐ Land Treatment

☐ Contaminated Ground Water Plume
(unidentified source)

☐ Contaminated Surface Water/Sediment
(unidentified source)

☐ Contaminated Soil

☐ Other _____

☐ No Sources

Source Waste Quantity:
(include units)

>650 55gal.
>20,000 gal.

Unknown

Tier²:

vol.

vol.

General Types of Waste (check all that apply)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Metals | <input type="checkbox"/> Pesticides/Herbicides |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Organics | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Acids/Bases |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inorganics | <input type="checkbox"/> Oily Waste |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Solvents | <input type="checkbox"/> Municipal Waste |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Paints/Pigments | <input type="checkbox"/> Mining Waste |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Laboratory/Hospital Waste | <input type="checkbox"/> Explosives |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Radioactive Waste | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Construction/Demolition
Waste | |

Physical State of Waste as Deposited (check all that
apply):

- ☒ Solid ☒ Sludge ☐ Powder
☒ Liquid ☐ Gas

² C = Constituent, W = Wastestream, V = Volume, A = Area

*Above is prior to removal.



Potential Hazardous Waste Site
Preliminary Assessment Form - Page 3 of 4

CERCLIS Number:

077026656

7. Ground Water Pathway

Is Ground Water Used for Drinking Water Within 4 Miles:

- ☐ Yes
☒ No

Type of Drinking Water Wells Within 4 Miles (check all that apply):

- ☐ Municipal
☐ Private
☐ None

Is There a Suspected Release to Ground Water:

- ☐ Yes
☒ No

Have Primary Target Drinking Water Wells Been Identified:

- ☐ Yes
☒ No

If Yes, Enter Primary Target Population:

_____ People

List Secondary Target Population Served by Ground Water Withdrawn From:

0 - 1/4 Mile _____
> 1/4 - 1/2 Mile _____
> 1/2 - 1 Mile _____
> 1 - 2 Miles _____
> 2 - 3 Miles _____
> 3 - 4 Miles _____
Total Within 4 Miles 0

Depth to Shallowest Aquifer:

probably ~1000 Feet

Karst Terrain/Aquifer Present:

- ☐ Yes
☒ No

Nearest Designated Wellhead Protection Area:

- ☐ Underlies Site
☐ > 0 - 4 Miles
☒ None Within 4 Miles

8. Surface Water Pathway

Type of Surface Water Draining Site and 15 Miles Downstream (check all that apply):

- ☐ Stream ☐ River ☐ Pond ☐ Lake
☐ Bay ☐ Ocean ☐ Other

NONE

Shortest Overland Distance From Any Source to Surface Water:

_____ Feet
> 2 Miles

Is There a Suspected Release to Surface Water:

- ☐ Yes
☒ No

Site is Located in:

- ☐ Annual - 10 yr Floodplain
☐ > 10 yr - 100 yr Floodplain
☐ > 100 yr - 500 yr Floodplain
☒ > 500 yr Floodplain

Drinking Water Intakes Located Along the Surface Water Migration Path:

- ☐ Yes
☒ No

Have Primary Target Drinking Water Intakes Been Identified:

- ☐ Yes
☒ No

If Yes, Enter Population Served by Primary Target Intakes:

_____ People

List All Secondary Target Drinking Water Intakes:

Name	Water Body	Flow (cfs)	Population Served
------	------------	------------	-------------------

NONE

Total within 15 Miles _____

Fisheries Located Along the Surface Water Migration Path:

- ☐ Yes
☒ No

Have Primary Target Fisheries Been Identified:

- ☐ Yes
☒ No

List All Secondary Target Fisheries:

Water Body/Fishery Name	Flow (cfs)
-------------------------	------------

NONE



8. Surface Water Pathway (continued)

Wetlands Located Along the Surface Water Migration Path:

☐ Yes
☒ No

Have Primary Target Wetlands Been Identified:

☐ Yes
☒ No

List Secondary Target Wetlands:

Water Body Flow (cfs) Frontage Miles

NONE

Other Sensitive Environments Located Along the Surface Water Migration Path:

☐ Yes
☒ No

Have Primary Target Sensitive Environments Been Identified:

☐ Yes
☒ No

List Secondary Target Sensitive Environments:

Water Body Flow (cfs) Sensitive Environment Type

NONE

9. Soil Exposure Pathway

Are People Occupying Residences or
Attending School or Daycare on or Within 200
Feet of Areas of Known or Suspected
Contamination:

☒ Yes
☐ No

If Yes, Enter Total Resident Population:

~6 People

Number of Workers Onsite:

☒ None
☐ 1 - 100
☐ 101 - 1,000
☐ > 1,000

Have Terrestrial Sensitive Environments Been Identified on
or Within 200 Feet of Areas of Known or Suspected
Contamination:

☐ Yes
☒ No

If Yes, List Each Terrestrial Sensitive Environment:

10. Air Pathway

Is There a Suspected Release to Air:

☐ Yes
☒ No

Enter Total Population on or Within:

Onsite

0

0 - ¼ Mile

4,388

> ¼ - ½ Mile

7,961

> ½ - 1 Mile

40,204

> 1 - 2 Miles

224,784

> 2 - 3 Miles

214,242

> 3 - 4 Miles

302,602

Total Within 4 Miles

794,181

Wetlands Located Within 4 Miles of the Site:

☒ Yes
☐ No

Other Sensitive Environments Located Within 4 Miles of the Site:

☐ Yes
☒ No

List All Sensitive Environments Within ¼ Mile of the Site:

Distance Sensitive Environment Type/Wetlands Area (acres)

Onsite

0 - ¼ Mile

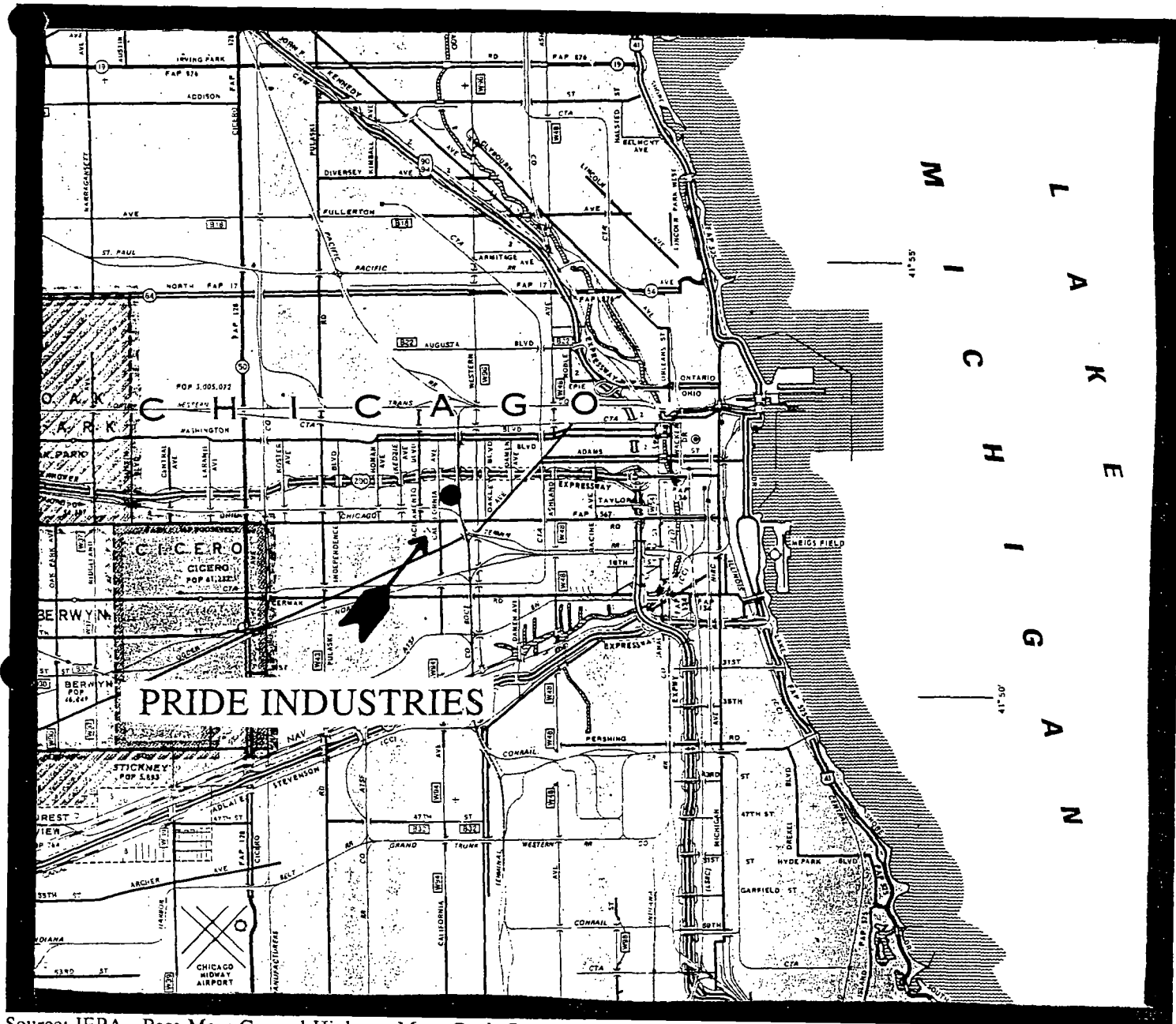
> ¼ - ½ Mile

~3 acres of wetlands



PRIDE INDUSTRIES
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

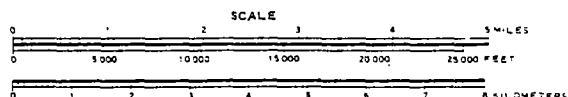
SITE LOCATION



Source: IEPA. Base Map: General Highway Map, Cook County. 1978.

Site Location

Cook County



SDMS US EPA Region V

Imagery Insert Form

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Other:

DATE: January 27, 1992

TIME: _____

PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN BY:

Sheila Murphy

PHOTO NUMBER: _____

LOCATION: Pride Industries

L0316005345

COMMENTS: PICTURE TAKEN TOWARD

north northwest



1

DATE: January 27, 1992

TIME: _____

PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN BY:

Sheila Murphy

PHOTO NUMBER: _____

LOCATION: Pride Industries

L0316005345

COMMENTS: PICTURE TAKEN TOWARD

northwest



2

DATE: January 27, 1992

TIME: _____

PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN BY:

Sheila Murphy

PHOTO NUMBER: _____

LOCATION: Pride Industries
L0316005345

COMMENTS: PICTURE TAKEN TOWARD

west



#3

DATE: January 27, 1992

TIME: _____

PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN BY:

Sheila Murphy

PHOTO NUMBER: _____

LOCATION: Pride Industries
L0316005345

COMMENTS: PICTURE TAKEN TOWARD

west southwest



#4

DATE: January 27, 1992

TIME: _____

PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN BY:

Sheila Murphy

PHOTO NUMBER: _____

LOCATION: Pride Industries

L0316005345

COMMENTS: PICTURE TAKEN TOWARD

north



#5

DATE: January 27, 1992

TIME: _____

PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN BY:

Sheila Murphy

PHOTO NUMBER: _____

LOCATION: Pride Industries

L0316005345

COMMENTS: PICTURE TAKEN TOWARD

Southwest



#6

DATE: January 27, 1992

TIME: _____

PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN BY:

Sheila Murphy

PHOTO NUMBER: _____

LOCATION: Pride Industries

L0316005345

COMMENTS: PICTURE TAKEN TOWARD

west



#7

DATE: January 27, 1992

TIME: _____

PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN BY:

Sheila Murphy

PHOTO NUMBER: _____

LOCATION: Pride Industries

L0316005345

COMMENTS: PICTURE TAKEN TOWARD

east northeast



#8

DATE: January 27, 1992

TIME: _____

PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN BY:

Sheila Murphy

PHOTO NUMBER: _____

LOCATION: Pride Industries

L0316005345

COMMENTS: PICTURE TAKEN TOWARD

Northwest



#9

DATE: _____

TIME: _____

PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN BY:

PHOTO NUMBER: _____

LOCATION: _____

COMMENTS: PICTURE TAKEN TOWARD

DATE: August 28, 1991

TIME: _____

PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN BY:

Greg Dunn

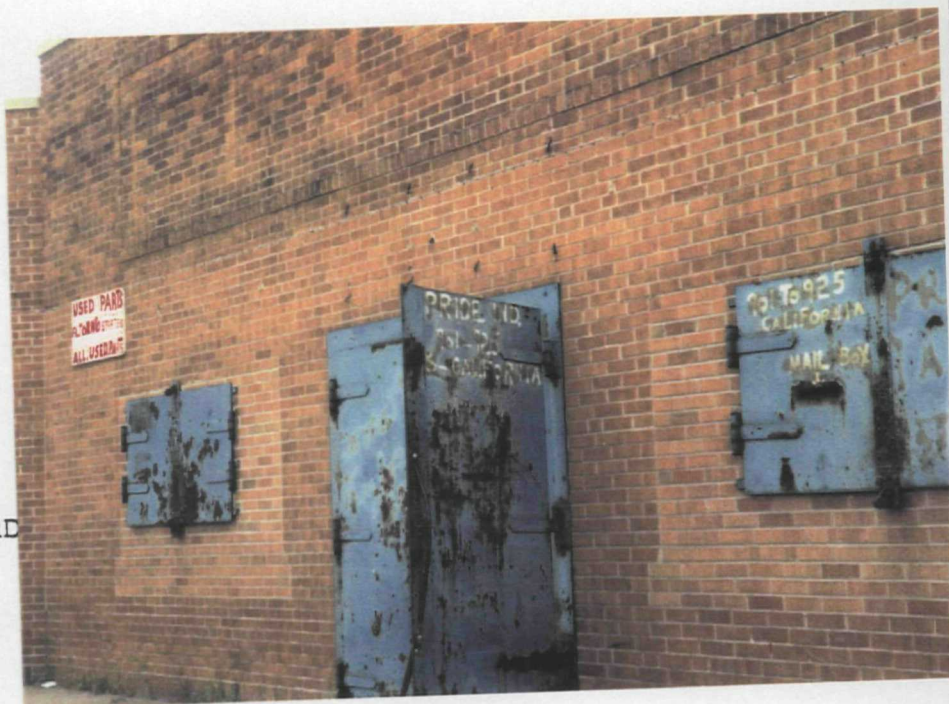
PHOTO NUMBER: _____

LOCATION: Pride Industries

L0316005345

COMMENTS: PICTURE TAKEN TOWARD

Northeast



#10

DATE: August 28, 1991

TIME: _____

PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN BY:

Greg Dunn

PHOTO NUMBER: _____

LOCATION: Pride Industries

L0316005345

COMMENTS: PICTURE TAKEN TOWARD

Southwest



#11

DATE: August 28, 1991

TIME: _____

PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN BY:

Greg Dunn

PHOTO NUMBER: _____

LOCATION: Pride Industries

L0316005345

COMMENTS: PICTURE TAKEN TOWARD

West Southwest



#12

DATE: August 28, 1991

TIME: _____

PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN BY:

Greg Dunn

PHOTO NUMBER: _____

LOCATION: Pride Industries

L0316005345

COMMENTS: PICTURE TAKEN TOWARD

Northwest



#13

DATE: August 28, 1991

TIME: _____

PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN BY:

Greg Dunn

PHOTO NUMBER: _____

LOCATION: Pride Industries

L0316005345

COMMENTS: PICTURE TAKEN TOWARD

north northwest



#14

DATE: August 28, 1991

TIME: _____

PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN BY:

Greg Dunn

PHOTO NUMBER: _____

LOCATION: Pride Industries

L0316005345

COMMENTS: PICTURE TAKEN TOWARD

north



#15

DATE: August 28, 1991

TIME: _____

PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN BY:

Greg Dunn

PHOTO NUMBER: _____

LOCATION: Pride Industries

L0316005345

COMMENTS: PICTURE TAKEN TOWARD

north northeast



#16

DATE: August 28, 1991

TIME: _____

PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN BY:

Greg Dunn

PHOTO NUMBER: _____

LOCATION: Pride Industries

L0316005345

COMMENTS: PICTURE TAKEN TOWARD

north



#17

DATE: August 28, 1991

TIME: _____

PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN BY:

Greg Dunn

PHOTO NUMBER: _____

LOCATION: Pride Industries

L0316005345

COMMENTS: PICTURE TAKEN TOWARD

North northeast



#18

DATE: August 28, 1991

TIME: _____

PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN BY:

Greg Dunn

PHOTO NUMBER: _____

LOCATION: Pride Industries

L0316005345

COMMENTS: PICTURE TAKEN TOWARD

northeast



#19

DATE: August 28, 1991

TIME: _____

PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN BY:

Greg Dunn

PHOTO NUMBER: _____

LOCATION: Pride Industries

LD316005345

COMMENTS: PICTURE TAKEN TOWARD

North



#20

DATE: August 28, 1991

TIME: _____

PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN BY:

Greg Dunn

PHOTO NUMBER: _____

LOCATION: Pride Industries

LD316005345

COMMENTS: PICTURE TAKEN TOWARD

east



#21

DATE: August 28, 1991

TIME: _____

PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN BY:

Greg Dunn

PHOTO NUMBER: _____

LOCATION: Pride Industries

L0316005345

COMMENTS: PICTURE TAKEN TOWARD

Southeast



#22

DATE: August 28, 1991

TIME: _____

PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN BY:

Greg Dunn

PHOTO NUMBER: _____

LOCATION: Pride Industries

L0316005345

COMMENTS: PICTURE TAKEN TOWARD

north



#23

DATE: August 28, 1991

TIME: _____

PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN BY:

Greg Dunn

PHOTO NUMBER: _____

LOCATION: Pride Industries

L0316005345

COMMENTS: PICTURE TAKEN TOWARD

north northwest



#24

DATE: _____

TIME: _____

PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN BY:

PHOTO NUMBER: _____

LOCATION: _____

COMMENTS: PICTURE TAKEN TOWARD

Supporting Documentation

REFERENCE NUMBER

DOCUMENT

- 1 IDOC Letter Concerning Sensitive
Environments June 20, 1991
- 2 Groundwater Possibilities in
Northeastern Illinois ISGS
1955
- 3 Summary of the Geology of the
Chicago Area ISGS 1971
- 4 ISWS well logs
- 5 RCRA Inspection Report IEPA
files December 4, 1985
- 6 IEPA Inspection Report IEPA
files October 13, 1987

Reference
Number 1

Illinois



Department of Conservation

life and land together

LINCOLN TOWER PLAZA • 524 SOUTH SECOND STREET • SPRINGFIELD 62701-1787
CHICAGO OFFICE • ROOM 4-300 • 100 WEST RANDOLPH 60601

BRENT MANNING, DIRECTOR

June 20, 1991

Mr. Gregg Dunn #24
IL EPA
P.O. Box 19276
Springfield, IL 62794-9276

Re: ILD #045698263 and 077026656
Cook Co.

Dear Mr. Dunn:

Per your June 13, 1991 request the Department has reviewed the above noted CERCLIS Sites in Cook County.

There are no known sensitive areas (form attached) at either of these sites.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

Richard W. Lutz, Supervisor
Impact Analysis Section
Division of Planning

RWL:ts

Att: sensitive area forms

RECEIVED

JUN 24 1991

IEPA/DLPC

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION IDENTIFICATION OF
ENVIRONMENTAL SENSITIVE AREAS

ILD# 045698263

— = None in area

TARGET DISTANCE CATEGORIES

SENSITIVE ENVIRONMENTS	On-site	0-1/4 mile	1/4-1/2 mile	stream mileage
I. Critical habitat for Federally designated or proposed endangered or threatened species	—	—	—	
II. Habitat known to be used by Federally designated or proposed endangered or threatened species	—	—	—	
III. State wildlife refuge	—	—	—	
IV. Spawning areas critical for the maintenance of fish/shellfish species within a river system	—	—	—	NOT APPLICABLE
V. Terrestrial areas utilized by large or dense aggregations of vertebrate animals for breeding	—	—	—	
VI. Habitat known to be used by State designated or threatened species	—	—	—	
VII. Habitat known to be used by a species under review as to its Federal endangered or threatened status	—	—	—	
VIII. State lands designated for wildlife or game management	—	—	—	
IX. State designated natural area	—	—	—	
X. Particular areas, relatively small in size, important to the maintenance of unique biotic communities	—	—	—	

If any of the sensitive areas identified above exist within the designated target distance limits, please post an asterisk (*) in the appropriate column.

**Reference
Number 1**

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION IDENTIFICATION OF
ENVIRONMENTAL SENSITIVE AREAS

LD# 077026656

— = None in Area

TARGET DISTANCE CATEGORIES

SENSITIVE ENVIRONMENTS

On-site	0-1/4 mile	1/4-1/2 mile	stream mileage
—	—	—	—
II. Habitat known to be used by Federally designated or proposed endangered or threatened species	—	—	—
III. State wildlife refuge	—	—	—
IV. Spawning areas critical for the maintenance of fish/shellfish species within a river system	—	—	—
V. Terrestrial areas utilized by large or dense aggregations of vertebrate animals for breeding	—	—	—
VI. Habitat known to be used by State designated or threatened species	—	—	—
VII. Habitat known to be used by a species under review as to its Federal endangered or threatened status	—	—	—
VIII. State lands designated for wildlife or game management	—	—	—
IX. State designated natural area	—	—	—
X. Particular areas, relatively small in size, important to the maintenance of unique biotic communities	—	—	—

If any of the sensitive areas identified above exist within the designated target distance limits, please post an asterisk (*) in the appropriate column.

NOT Applicable

STATE OF ILLINOIS
WILLIAM G. STRATTON, Governor
DEPARTMENT OF REGISTRATION AND EDUCATION
VERA M. BINKS, Director

DIVISION OF THE
STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
JOHN C. FRYE, Chief
URBANA

CIRCULAR 198

GROUNDWATER POSSIBILITIES
IN NORTHEASTERN ILLINOIS

A Preliminary Geologic Report

BY

R. E. BERGSTROM, J. W. FOSTER, LIDIA F. SELKREGG, and W. A. PRYOR

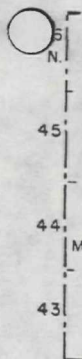
*Service activities concerning groundwater are performed jointly by
the Illinois State Geological Survey and the Illinois State Water Survey*



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STATE OF ILLINOIS
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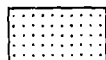
SUMMARY OF GROUNDWATER POSSIBILITIES BY COUNTIES

This evaluation of groundwater possibilities for domestic, municipal, and industrial purposes is based upon geologic information in the files of the Illinois State Geological Survey and helpful suggestions by drilling contractors. The county discussions summarize possibilities in (1) sand and gravel, (2) shallow bedrock, and (3) deep sandstones. They may be used in conjunction with figures 2, 3, and 4. Figure 1 is an index map of northeastern Illinois.

POSSIBILITIES FOR WELLS IN SAND AND GRAVEL



Best possibilities for the occurrence of water-bearing sand and gravel within the glacial drift. Groundwater for domestic and farm supply generally is obtainable in this area from small-diameter drilled wells completed in sand and gravel. The wells range in depth from 35 to over 200 feet, depending upon depth of water-yielding formation. Possibilities for municipal or industrial wells completed above bedrock are good to excellent, although some test drilling probably is necessary to locate the best formation and site for the construction of a high-capacity well.



Fair to good possibilities for the occurrence of water-bearing sand and gravel within the glacial drift. Groundwater for domestic and farm supply is obtainable locally in this area from small-diameter drilled wells in sand and gravel. The wells range in depth from 35 to about 100 feet. Water-yielding sand and gravel probably is absent at many locations, so wells generally are drilled through the glacial drift into bedrock. Possibilities for municipal or industrial wells are poor to fair. Extensive test drilling is likely to be necessary to locate deposits suitable for the construction of high-capacity wells in sand and gravel. Most high-capacity wells penetrate a bedrock aquifer.

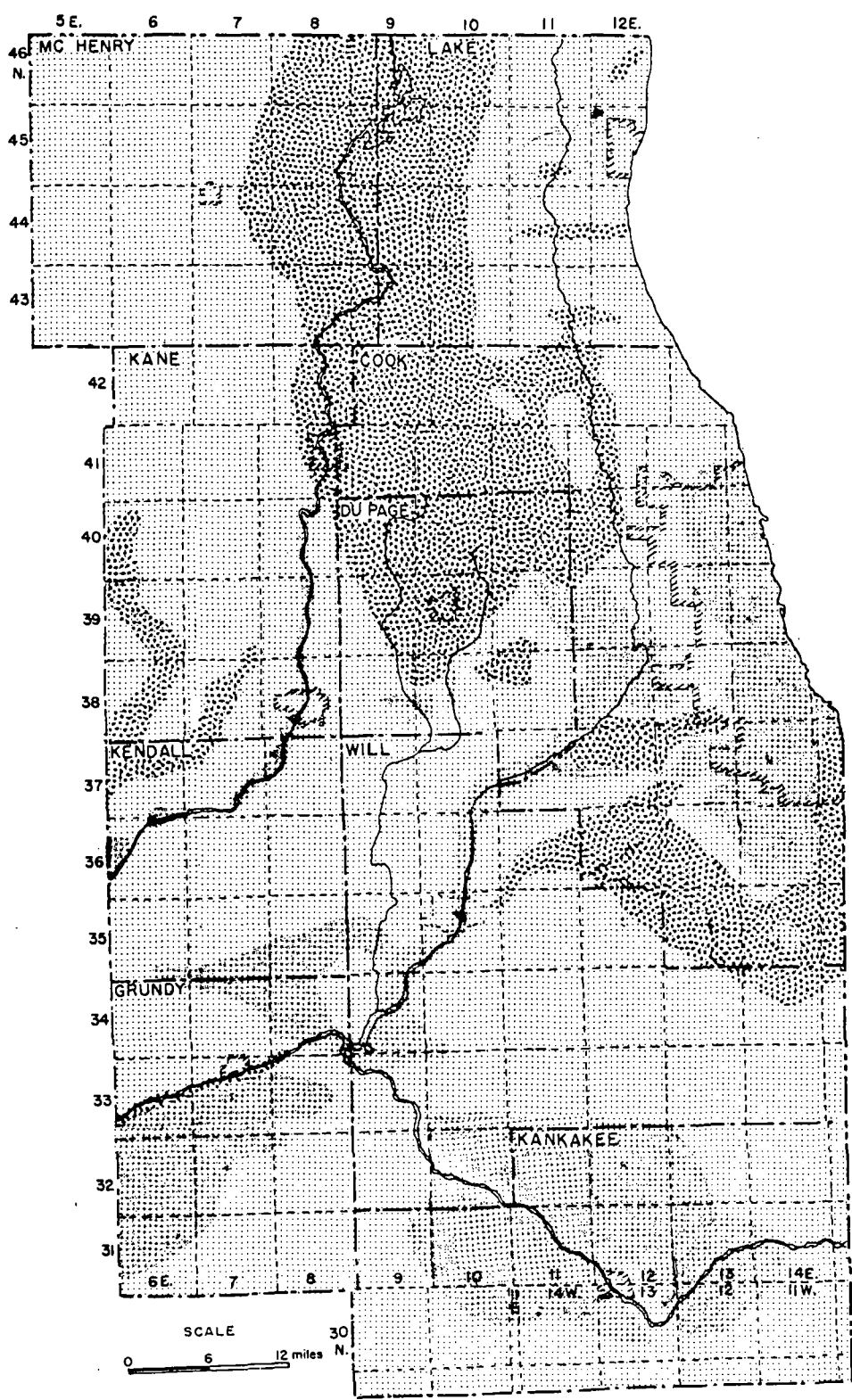


Poorest possibilities for the occurrence of water-bearing sand and gravel within the glacial drift. Most wells obtain groundwater from bedrock below the glacial drift. Depth to bedrock generally is less than 50 feet. Shallow sands along the rivers are suitable locally for domestic and farm wells, but widespread thick sand and gravel beds generally are absent.

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POSSIBILITIES FOR WELLS IN UPPER BEDROCK FORMATIONS

Dolomite lies directly beneath the glacial drift and yields groundwater at most locations through open crevices and channels. Most farm and domestic wells obtaining water from dolomite penetrate the rock 15 to 75 feet, depending upon the number and character of the water-yielding cracks. Industrial and municipal wells obtaining groundwater from dolomite generally penetrate 50 to 250 feet.



Dolomite lies directly beneath the glacial drift and generally has better-than-average water-yielding potential because of abundance of crevices and channels.



Dolomite lies directly beneath the glacial drift, but generally has less-than-average water-yielding potential.



Shale or shaly dolomite bedrock is commonly found directly beneath the glacial drift. In some areas south of T. 38 N., it is necessary that wells in bedrock extend through 60 feet or more of non-water-yielding shale to penetrate water-yielding dolomite below. North of T. 37 N., particularly in Kane County, much dolomite is interbedded with the shale and may yield groundwater from open cracks.



Water-yielding St. Peter sandstone lies directly beneath the glacial drift and is suitable for small-diameter drilled wells.



Shale bedrock, generally 35 to 100 feet thick, lies directly beneath the glacial drift. Most drilled wells penetrate through non-water-yielding shale into water-bearing sandstone below.



Pennsylvanian ("Coal Measures") bedrock lies directly beneath the glacial drift. The formations are mostly non-water-yielding shales, but sandstone beds occur locally (as around Verona, Carbon Hill, Braceville, Gardner, and South Wilmington) and are suitable for domestic and farm wells. Conditions in these rocks generally are unfavorable for high-capacity wells.



Des Plaines faulted area. Bedrock formations are broken and displaced, so the usual sequence of formations rarely is found. Upper bedrock generally consists of tight shale more than 400 feet thick in some places. There are possibilities of high-capacity wells in deep sandstone, but shallow sand and gravel should be investigated first.

Reference
Number 2

ONS

1

7-

5

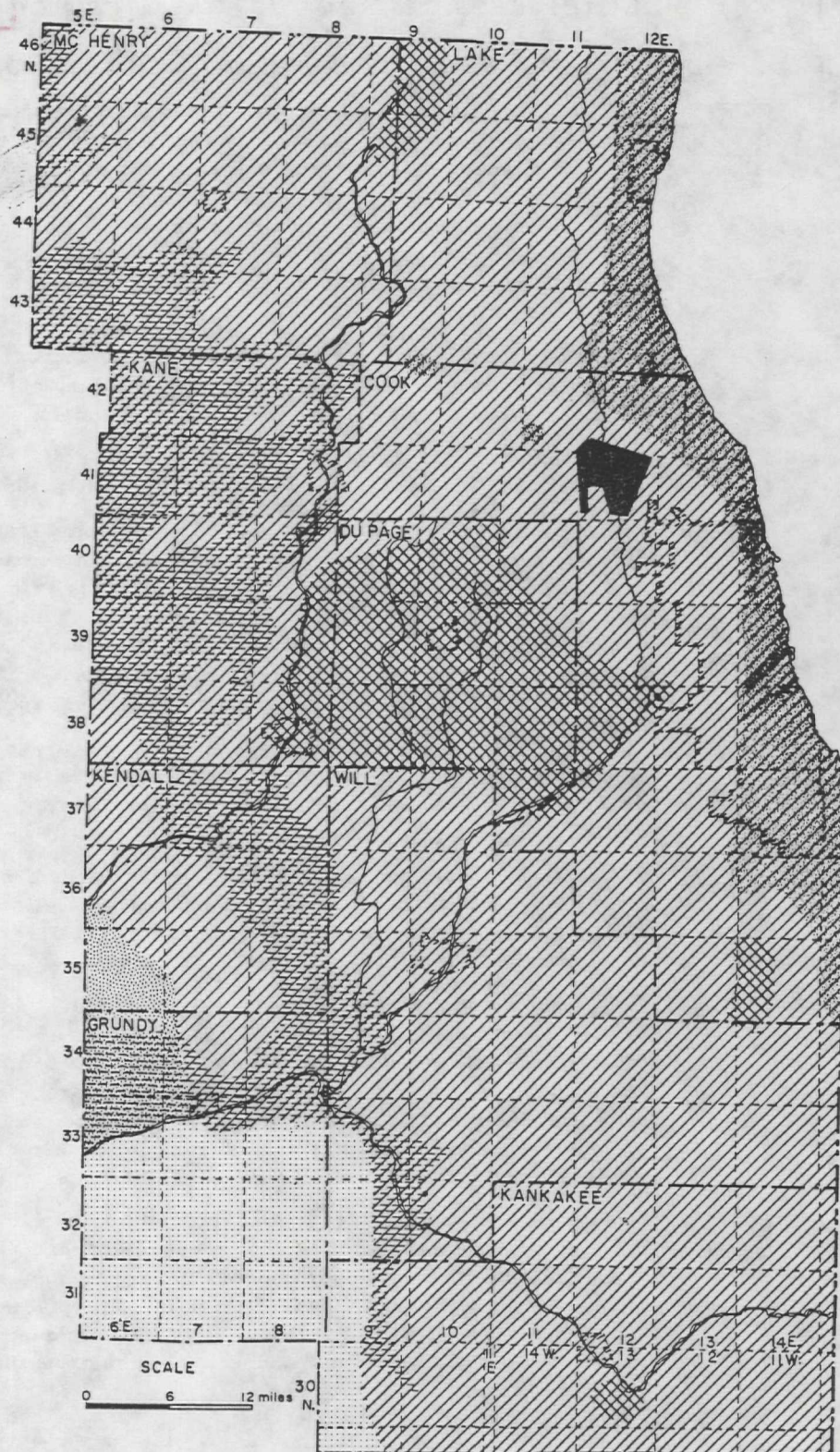
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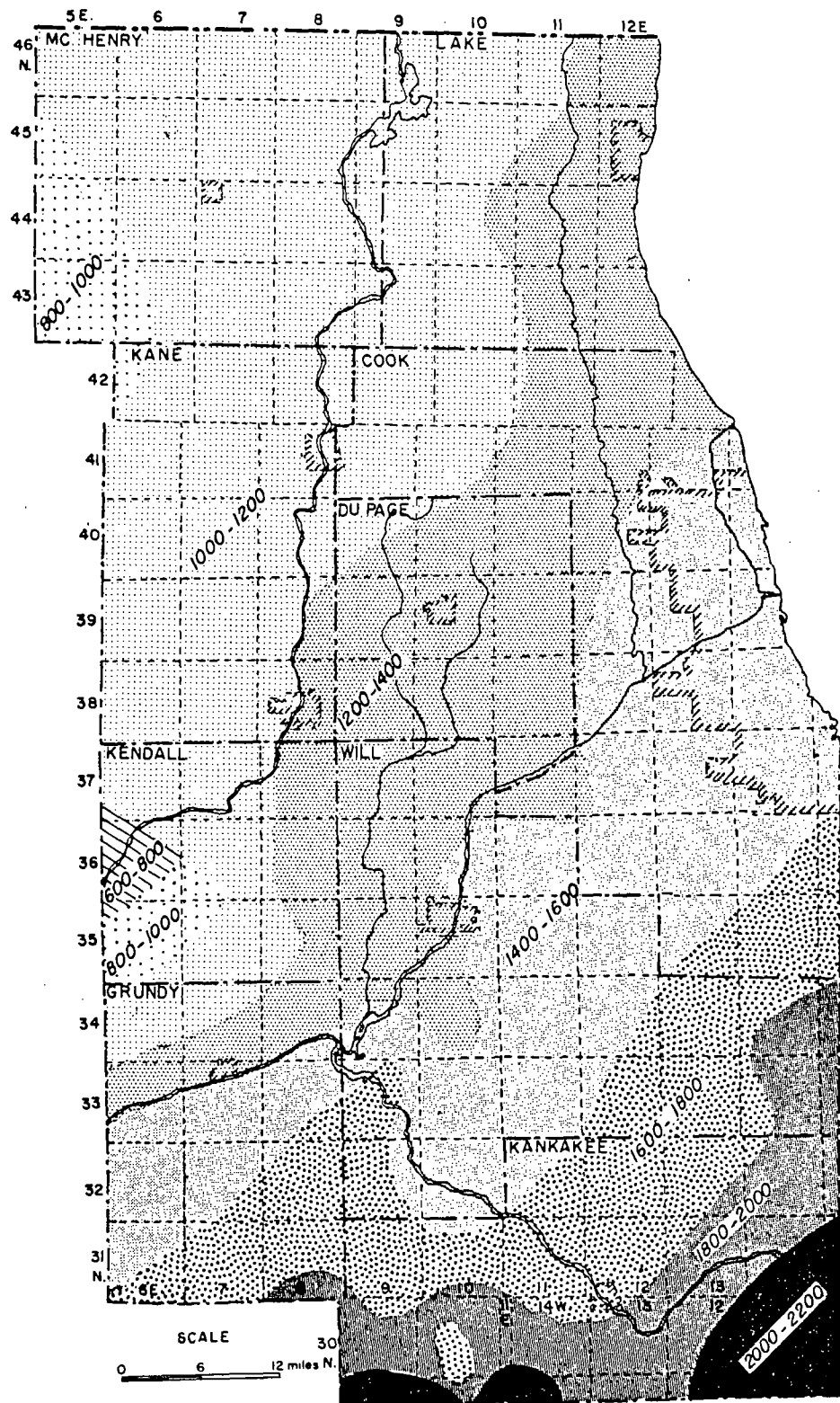
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DEPTHS TO TOP OF THE GALESVILLE SANDSTONE

The Galesville sandstone extends throughout northeastern Illinois. Its average thickness is approximately 135 to 160 feet. Like other bedrock formations in the region, the sandstone dips southeastward. Its depth increases from about 600 feet in western Kendall County to over 2200 feet in southeastern Kankakee County.

Hundreds of industrial and municipal water wells obtain water from the Galesville sandstone, considered the best bedrock aquifer in Illinois because of its consistent permeability and thickness. Many deep wells also obtain part of their yield from the shallower St. Peter sandstone and Trempealeau dolomite and from the deeper Mt. Simon sandstone. To the south, the groundwater possibilities of the Galesville sandstone are controlled by water quality, which becomes poorer with depth, particularly south of the Illinois River and in Kankakee and southern Will counties.



COOK COUNTY

Groundwater possibilities in sand and gravel beds in Cook County are best in the upland areas in the northwestern, south-central, and southern parts of the county. These water-yielding deposits are principally sand and fine to coarse gravel, which are in some places as much as 100 feet thick. They occur mainly in the lower half of the glacial drift. Best possibilities for industrial and municipal supplies of water in sand and gravel are near Elgin, Bartlett, Arlington Heights, and Orland Park; also locally elsewhere.

In central Cook County and along the Des Plaines River southwest of Summit, the glacial drift is thin and sand and gravel deposits are correspondingly thin or are absent. Here shallow sand deposits are mainly fine-grained or silty, and virtually all drilled wells penetrate solid bedrock for groundwater supplies.

The Chicago Plain lies generally east of Homewood, Oak Forest, Evergreen Park, Justice, LaGrange, Bellwood, Niles, and Northfield. This lowland is underlain by silts and clays deposited on the floor of ancient Lake Chicago. Water-bearing sands are extremely scarce in the lake beds. The surface of the Chicago Plain is marked with more-or-less continuous ancient beach ridges and spits of clean sand, for example, the Glenwood Beach running southeastward from Glenwood and the Wilmette spit fanning south-southwestward from Wilmette. The sands of these features are generally too thin to be suitable for water wells, but locally the sands extend to depths of 25 to 30 feet and are water-bearing in the lower part. A narrow band of beach sand along the present Lake Michigan shore yields groundwater to sand-point wells in scattered places.

The common source of groundwater for domestic wells in Cook County is in the upper part of the dolomitic bedrock, lying immediately below the drift. Beneath the silts and clays of the Chicago Plain in the eastern part of Cook County, the dolomitic bedrock is relatively tight and locally not water-yielding. Areas where the shallow dolomite is particularly favorable for water wells are in the western half of T. 35 N., R. 14 E., near Chicago Heights, and in parts of Ts. 38 and 39 N., R. 12 E., near LaGrange.

Cook County is underlain by deeply buried sandstone, a reliable source of municipal and industrial water supplies. The Galesville sandstone ranges in depth from 1000 feet in northwestern Cook County to 1800 feet in the extreme southeastern part. Most municipal and major industrial water supplies in the county are obtained from this aquifer.

In north-central Cook County, in the vicinity of Des Plaines, bedrock formations have been severely broken and displaced, or faulted (fig. 3). Uncommonly great thicknesses of shale are encountered locally within the Des Plaines faulted area, and dolomite formations may be thin or absent. Groundwater possibilities in dolomite are therefore poorer here than they are in most of Cook County.

DUPAGE COUNTY

Thick glacial drift containing water-yielding sand and gravel deposits overlies the dolomite in DuPage County. The most favorable areas for sand and

460

C. 2

**Reference
Number 3**

STATE OF ILLINOIS

DEPARTMENT OF REGISTRATION AND EDUCATION



SUMMARY OF THE GEOLOGY OF THE CHICAGO AREA

H. B. Willman

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CIRCULAR 460

1971

ILLINOIS STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
URBANA, ILLINOIS 61801

John C. Frye, Chief

ISGS
C460
Copy 2

ber in some valleys consists of remnants of terraces at several levels. It also includes deposits by the outlet rivers of glacial lakes because these are similar in composition to the deposits of the glacial rivers. The Mackinaw Member is widely present in terraces along the Fox, Du Page, and Des Plaines Valleys, and typical exposures occur in gravel pits near Elgin, Plainfield, and Channahon (Elgin, Geneva, Normantown, Plainfield, and Channahon Quads.).

Equality Formation

The Equality Formation is composed of silt, sand, gravel, and clay deposits that accumulated in glacial lakes (Willman and Frye, 1970). It is generally overlain only by the thin Richland Loess or the Modern Soil, but in places it is overlain by the Wisconsinan-Holocene formations. In many of the areas mapped as Grayslake Peat, the Equality Formation underlies the peat and represents the initial filling of the lake basin immediately following the melting of the ice.

The Equality Formation is subdivided into two members — the Carmi Member, which is dominantly silt and clay, and the Dolton Member, which is dominantly sand and gravel. The members grade laterally into each other but are not superimposed. Although generally separable by a vertical cut-off in the gradational zone, members are not differentiated in areas where repeated lateral changes in composition occur or where the proportions of sand and silt are roughly equal.

The Equality Formation is almost continuously present in the areas mapped as Equality on plate 1, is common in patches throughout the areas mapped as lake plain, and is present at many places on the moraines in areas too small to map. The lake plains are flat, and the deposits are seldom exposed.

Carmi Member - The Carmi Member of the Equality Formation is dominantly silt, generally well bedded or laminated. Much of it is sandy, and it contains beds of fine sand and clay. In most of the lake basins these deposits are only a few feet thick, rarely as much as 20 feet thick. They underlie the flat areas of the lake basins and are the deeper water deposits. In the Chicago area they are exposed at the top of clay pits near Blue Island and Dolton (Blue Island and Lake Calumet Quads.).

Dolton Member - The Dolton Member of the Equality Formation is dominantly sand, but it contains beds of silt, pebbly sand, and gravel. The deposits are generally less than 10 feet thick, but in some of the more prominent spits they are as much as 25 feet thick. The Dolton Member consists of shore and shallow-water lake deposits, and it commonly occurs in low ridges that were beaches, bars, and spits. Pebbly sand and gravel is largely confined to narrow belts along the more prominent shorelines where waves eroded the till, washed away the silt and clay, and left a concentrate of sand and pebbles. The Dolton Member is exposed in sand pits in the Toleston beach at Dolton (Lake Calumet Quadrangle), in the Glenwood spit east of Chicago Heights (Calumet City Quad.), and in the Wilmette spit southwest of Wilmette (Evanston Quad.).

Richland Loess

The Richland Loess is a thin deposit of wind-blown silt that overlies the glacial drift (Wascher et al., 1960, fig. 9; Willman and Frye, 1970, pl. 3). The loess mantled the Chicago area soon after the glaciers melted, but much of it was washed by rains into the valleys and deposited in the Cahokia Alluvium. It is now present only on the flatter, uneroded upland areas. It is a fine-grained, clayey silt distinguished from the till below by much better sorting, lower clay content, and the absence of pebbles, except for a few probably mixed into it by burrowing animals (fig. 17E).

Because most of the loess in the Chicago area was blown from the Illinois and Mississippi Valleys during Woodfordian glaciation, it is thicker on the older drift in the western part of the area, where it started accumulating while the ice was still present in the area of the younger drift. The loess is 2 to 4 feet thick on the Mar-

Reference
Number 4

WELL DATA

39
13

City CHICAGO County Cook
Section 15 Twp. 39 Range 13
Location (in feet from section corner) 2400'W; 800'N of SE cor.

Owner Dryden Rubber Co Address 1014 S. Kildare Chgo
Authority M. E. Postzinger C. Engr. Address 1014 S. Kildare "
Contractor J. B. Geiger Address Chgo.

Date dug, bored, drilled Drilled 1939 Sea level elevation pump base
Sea level elevation ground 603 Depth 1648' Log 0-68' Blue Clay;
68'-340' Lime; 340'-575' Shale; 575'-880' Lime; 880'-1054' St Peter; 1054-
1293' Lime; 1293'-1375' Shale; 1375'-1553' Sandstone; 1553'-1600' Lime;
Note record 1600'-1648'.

Aquifer St. Peter
Were drill cuttings saved UNKNOWN Where filed
Size hole at top 12" If reduced, where and how much bottom 8"

Casing record and material 0-72'-12"; 340'-592'-10"; 1293'-1375'-8"
Screen make none Type Material
Screen diameter Length Slot opening
Static water level was 317' Nov. 1939 at end of hours quiet period
on (date) Pumping water level was after
hours pumping at a rate of g.p.m. on

Reference point for above measurements Pump base (date)
Can static water level be measured now no How 1603
Can pumping water level be measured now no How
Can discharge be measured now estimated only How
Influence on other wells Unknown
Length of air line below pump base there is an air line, but the length is Elev. of lower end
Size unknown + it is in Material operative

How is lower end made
Pressure gauge size Make
Temperature of water at discharge 61° Date, time 12 noon 2/11/43
Water sample collected at (time) yes on (date) 12 noon 2/11/43
this pump operates 20 hrs. per day 5 days per week. hours pumping at rate of 1000 g.p.m.
Analysis No. 95287 Location of sampling tap

Color Odor Gassy Turbidity
CO₂ pH Was filtered sample collected
Purpose of use all Purpose Corrosive to what
Treatment

SWSS

City Chicago County Cook
Section 3 Twp. No. 39N Range 13E
Location (in feet from section corner) 2150'S, 350'E, NW cor
Owner Pettibone-Mulliken Co. Authority 7710 W Division
Contractor S. B. Seeger Address _____
Date drilled 1907 Elev. above sea level top of well 608
Depth 1700 ft
Log Top covered over - abandoned 1942

Were drill cuttings saved _____ Where filed _____

Size hole _____ If reduced, where and how much _____

Casing record _____

Distance to water when not pumping _____ Distance to water is _____

feet after pumping at _____ G. P. M. for _____ hours.

Reference point for above measurements _____

Type of pump _____ Distance to cylinder _____

Length of cylinder _____ Length of suction pipe below cylinder _____

Length stroke _____ Speed _____

Hours used per day _____ Type of power _____

Rating of motor _____ Rating of pump in G. P. M. _____

Can following be measured: (1) Static water level _____

(2) Pumping level _____ (3) Discharge _____

(4) Influence on other wells _____

Temperature of water _____ Was water sample collected _____

Date _____ Effect of water on meters, hot water
coils, etc. _____

Date of Analysis _____ Analysis No. _____

Recorder Robert T. Asman

Date Dec 3, 1958

Reference Number 4

9 d
SGS

City 900 Bliss St (over) County _____

Section 5 Twp. No. 739N Range P14E

Location (in feet from section corner) _____

Owner Herman & Co Authority J. Kelly, Supt 11-20-30
Formerly - American Mailing Co. - Garden Branch.

Contractor J. P. Miller Co. Address _____

Date drilled 4710 (1898-1899) Elev. above sea level top of well 587.6

Depth 450 ft 1302 ft Sea at top - 10"

Log On file SGS plotted

Not in use for past 11 years (1919)

Were drill cuttings saved _____ Where filed _____

Size hole 5" hole bottom If reduced, where and how much 8" hole, 142 to 261 feet
6 1/4", 261 ft to 938 ft, 4 1/2" hole below

Casing record 75 feet to rock - 77 feet to rock - 67 ft of 10" pipe to rock

Distance to water when not pumping _____ Distance to water is _____

feet after pumping at _____ G. P. M. for _____ hours.

Reference point for above measurements _____

Type of pump _____ Distance to cylinder _____

Length of cylinder _____ Length of suction pipe below cylinder _____

Length stroke _____ Speed _____

Hours used per day _____ Type of power _____

Rating of motor _____ Rating of pump in G. P. M. 110 (19.4)

Can following be measured: (1) Static water level _____

(2) Pumping level _____ (3) Discharge _____

(4) Influence on other wells _____

Temperature of water _____ Was water sample collected _____

Date _____ Effect of water on meters, hot water

coils, etc. _____

Date of Analysis _____ Analysis No. _____

Recorder _____

Date _____

H & M Report - pg 19 - #416
2807-19399 12
Bull # 34, pg 265

This casing has been in place 2 to 3 years

Cpd S.G.S.

City 834 N Wayne St. County _____

Section 7 Twp. No. T39N Range R14E.

Location (in feet from section corner) _____

Owner J. F. Miller Brewing Co Authority Files of J.P. Miller
now West Side Ice Company.

Contractor J.P. Miller Address _____

Date drilled 1889 - May 11 - (27 inch) Elev. above sea level top of well _____

Depth 1968' - 6" deep.

Log _____

Daily progress log on file at J.P.M.

Were drill cuttings saved _____ Where filed _____

Size hole _____ If reduced, where and how much _____

Casing record 11 ft of 7" pipe to rock? - 17 ft to rock.

Distance to water when not pumping _____ Distance to water is _____

feet after pumping at _____ G. P. M. for _____ hours.

Reference point for above measurements _____

Type of pump _____ Distance to cylinder _____

Length of cylinder _____ Length of suction pipe below cylinder _____

Length stroke _____ Speed _____

Hours used per day _____ Type of power _____

Rating of motor _____ Rating of pump in G. P. M. _____

Can following be measured: (1) Static water level _____

(2) Pumping level _____ (3) Discharge _____

(4) Influence on other wells _____

Temperature of water _____ Was water sample collected _____

Date _____ Effect of water on meters, hot water

coils, etc. _____

Date of Analysis _____ Analysis No. _____

See files of J.P. Miller Recorder as B

2807-19399 12 Date 4/6/34

Records of J.P. Miller shows two wells for this location - 1300 ft deep & 1968 ft deep.

City 716 N. Peoria (over) County West end of building -
Exact location unknown
Section 8 Twp. No. T39N Range R14E

Location (in feet from section corner) _____

Owner Chicago Butchers Authority H. H. Mullan, Chicago 3/24

Contractor _____ Address _____

Date drilled 1915 Elev. above sea level top of well _____

Depth 1600 feet. Dia - 12"

Log _____

Not used last 7 years ago (1923) Cooling & Condensing water
150 g.p.m. when used

Were drill cuttings saved _____ Where filed _____

Size hole _____ If reduced, where and how much _____

Casing record 7"

Distance to water when not pumping _____ Distance to water is _____

feet after pumping at _____ G. P. M. for _____ hours.

Reference point for above measurements _____

Type of pump _____ Distance to cylinder _____

Length of cylinder _____ Length of suction pipe below cylinder _____

Length stroke _____ Speed _____

Hours used per day _____ Type of power _____

Rating of motor _____ Rating of pump in G. P. M. _____

Can following be measured: (1) Static water level _____

(2) Pumping level _____ (3) Discharge _____

(4) Influence on other wells _____

Temperature of water _____ Was water sample collected _____

Date _____ Effect of water on meters, hot water

coils, etc. _____

Date of Analysis _____ Analysis No. _____

Recorder aa B

Date 3/2/34

Note: - This well said to have gone dry when Fulton Mkt. put
oil. - Pulled all water from this well. T30

Boiler Room Closed - Do not use well.

How much water to catch water from city water tank

Not done any more

SWS

City Chicago County Cook
Section 8 Twp. No. 39N Range 14E
Location (in feet from section corner) 3000'S, 2100'E, NW corner
Owner B.A. Eckhardt Milling Co # 1 Authority 1300 W. Carroll
Contractor S.B. Geiger Address _____
Date drilled 1909 Elev. above sea level top of well 570
Depth 156 ft
Log Well unused, probably will be abandoned

Were drill cuttings saved _____ Where filed _____

Size hole _____ If reduced, where and how much _____

Casing record _____

Distance to water when not pumping _____ Distance to water is _____

feet after pumping at _____ G. P. M. for _____ hours.

Reference point for above measurements _____

Type of pump _____ Distance to cylinder _____

Length of cylinder _____ Length of suction pipe below cylinder _____

Length stroke _____ Speed _____

Hours used per day _____ Type of power _____

Rating of motor _____ Rating of pump in G. P. M. _____

Can following be measured: (1) Static water level No

(2) Pumping level No (3) Discharge No

(4) Influence on other wells No

Temperature of water _____ Was water sample collected No

Date _____ Effect of water on meters, hot water coils, etc. _____

Date of Analysis _____ Analysis No. _____

Recorder Robert L. Daaman

Date Oct 13, 1958

Plugged in 1940. *145* ~~X~~

Known as Well No. 1.

City 1300 Carroll Ave., (over) County 160' N. of Carroll & 180' W of Elizabeth Street.
Section 8 Twp. No. T 39 N Range R 14 E

Location (in feet from section corner) 1850' N. & 2350' E of S.W. Corner of Sec. 8.

Owner B. A. Eckhart Milling Co. Authority J.N. Kaufmann, 3-21-34

Contractor Geiger & Co. Address _____

Date drilled about 1909 (25 yrs ago) Elev. above sea level top of well _____

Depth 162 Ft ? Diameter at top - 6"

Log Thru about 100 feet of drift into Niagaran limestone

Consumption: - 140,00 g.p.d. (taken from both wells) for all purposes

Were drill cuttings saved _____ Where filed _____

Size hole 4" bottom If reduced, where and how much _____

Casing record Said to be 6" steel to rock (101 ft)

Distance to water when not pumping _____ Distance to water is _____

feet after pumping at _____ G. P. M. for _____ hours.

Reference point for above measurements _____

Type of pump 14 stage- Sterling (10-10-30) Distance to ^{bowls} cylinder - 126 ft plus 20 ft suction

Length of cylinder _____ Length of suction pipe below cylinder _____

Length stroke _____ Speed _____

Hours used per day 24 hours alternating Type of power electric
with well no. 2.

Rating of motor 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ h.p. Rating of pump in G. P. M. 100 g.p.m.

Can following be measured: (1) Static water level no unless pump head is removed

(2) Pumping level no. (3) Discharge yes - have 2" meter in discharge.

(4) Influence on other wells Possible influence between No 1 & No. 2

Temperature of water 55 F. Was water sample collected _____

Date _____ Effect of water on meters, hot water

coils, etc. _____ Soap Hardness 132 p.p.m.

Date of Analysis Odor H_2S present Analysis No. 74363

Ref: - Bul. 34 - page 257

Recorder A.A. Brensley

locate?

cp d
S G S

Ldv

City 1001 W. Van Buren St (over) County _____

Section 17 Twp. No. T39N Range R14E

Location (in feet from section corner) _____

Owner Auto Electric Co Authority J B Spiers, Inc. Engr 12-2-30

Contractor _____ Address _____

Date drilled _____ Elev. above sea level top of well _____

Depth 280 ft Dia 4"

Log _____

Not used for boiler & drinking water - Became contaminated @ 1908 & abandoned

Were drill cuttings saved _____ Where filed _____

Size hole _____ If reduced, where and how much _____

Casing record 6"

Distance to water when not pumping _____ Distance to water is _____

feet after pumping at _____ G. P. M. for _____ hours.

Reference point for above measurements _____

Type of pump _____ Distance to cylinder _____

Length of cylinder _____ Length of suction pipe below cylinder _____

Length stroke _____ Speed _____

Hours used per day _____ Type of power _____

Rating of motor _____ Rating of pump in G. P. M. _____

Can following be measured: (1) Static water level _____

(2) Pumping level _____ (3) Discharge _____

(4) Influence on other wells _____

Temperature of water _____ Was water sample collected _____

Date _____ Effect of water on meters, hot water coils, etc. _____

Date of Analysis _____ Analysis No. _____

Recorder _____

Date _____

NB:- Well shaft is underscale & is used for sewer for waste water

RCRA INSPECTION REPORT - INTERIM STATUS STANDARDS
TREATMENT, STORAGE, AND DISPOSAL FACILITIES
Form A General Facility Standards

D.V. F. L.
**Reference
Number 5**

I. General Information

USEPA Number: ILD 07 702 6656 IEPA Number: 03 16005345

Major Facility: YES/NO Notified As: Gen Regulated As: Gen & TSD

(A) Facility Name: Pride Industries AKA Claytor Industries

(B) Street: 925 S. California Ave.

(C) City: Chicago (D) State: IL (E) Zip Code: 60621

(F) Phone: 312/533-6868 (G) County: Cook

(H) Operator: Same as above

(I) Street: _____

(J) City: _____ (K) State: _____ (L) Zip Code: _____

(M) Phone: _____ (N) County: _____

(O) Owner: William Claytor

(P) Street: 925 S. California Ave

(Q) City: Chicago (R) State: IL (S) Zip Code: 60621

(T) Phone: 312/533-6868 (U) County: Cook

Region: N (V) Date of Inspection: 12 / 4 / 85 (W) Time: (From) 2:00p (To) 2:45p

Type of Inspection: ISS RECORD REVIEW SAMPLING CITIZEN COMPLAINT
CLOSED WITHDRAWAL OTHER PART B
F/U _____ / _____ / _____ (Date of Initial Inspection)

(X) Weather Conditions: _____

Area	Section	Class I	Class II
OTH	703.121	✓	
"	703.151	✓	
"	722.134	✓	
"	722.140		✓
"	722.141		✓
"	725.112		✓
"	725.113	✓	
"	725.114	✓	
"	725.115	✓	
"	725.116	✓	
"	725.117	✓	
"	725.131	✓	
"	725.135	✓	
"	725.137		✓
"	725.151	✓	
"	725.153		✓
"	725.155		✓
"	725.173		✓
"	725.174		✓
"	725.175		✓
CL/PC	725.212	✓	
FIN	725.242	✓	
OTH	725.271	✓	
"	725.273	✓	
"	725.274		✓

TOTAL Class I's & II's

15 10

(AA) Préparer Information

Name

Richard Finley

Agency/Title

IEPA / EPS

Telephone

312/345-9780

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SITE ACTIVITY: This facility is an electrolyzing operation brought to the

attention of this Agency by MSDGC (C86-98N). While con-

ducting this inspection, there were indications that the

firm had disposed of some of its hazardous waste by

putting it in a roll-off box used for general refuse. No

manifests have been prepared by the firm since 12/18/84.

At the time of the inspection, there were approx. 54

drums of waste being stored at the facility. All containers

were either open, dented and/or leaking. There was an

appearance of generally sloppy housekeeping. Refer to the

separate investigation for further information.

Original notification made as a generator only on 8/18/80

by Claytor Industries. Subsequent to that date, there is

no indication that either Claytor Industries or Prida In-

dustries submitted a Part A permit application or a

complete permit application prior to beginning to store

hazardous wastes. There was no subsequent notification

(EPA Form 8700-12) for the change of Name/Operator from

Claytor Industries to Prida Industries.

During the inspection the following apparent violations

were observed:

703.121 - No operating permit.

703.151 - No permit application submitted

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722.134 - Containers not dated or marked with words "Hazardous Waste"

155-0570

722.140 - All records required were not available for inspection

722.141 - No generator annual report

725.112 - No record of required notice

725.113 - No waste analysis or waste analysis plan

725.114 - No danger sign

725.115 - Inspections not done, no inspection schedule, no inspection log

725.116 - No personnel training program or records

725.117 - No "No Smoking" signs

725.131 - Facility not having operator to minimize possibility of release

725.135 - Inadequate aisle space

725.137 - No arrangements with local authorities

725.151 - No contingency plan

725.153 - No plan at facility or local emergency response agencies

725.155 - No emergency coordinator

725.173 - No operating records

725.174 - All records required were not available for inspection

725.175 - No annual report for TSD

725.212 - No closure plan at facility

725.212 - No closure cost estimate at facility

725.271 - Containers not in good condition

725.273 - Containers not managed to prevent leaks, containers stored open

725.274 - No inspection of containers

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ILLINOIS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

MEMORANDUM

TO: DIVISION FILE DATE: 12-4-85
FROM: R. FINLEY ☐ Information only
SUBJECT: COOK CO LPL 0316005345 / CHICAGO / PRIDE INDUSTRIES ☐ Response requested

THIS WAS A FOLLOW-UP ON E-86-98, WHICH WAS INITIALLY INVESTIGATED ON 11-8-85.

AT THAT TIME MR. WILLIAM CLAYTOR, OWNER OF PRIDE INDUSTRIES 925 S. CALIFORNIA CHICAGO, IL. 60621 WAS NOT AVAILABLE TO RESPOND TO A COMPLAINT THAT HAZARDOUS WASTE FROM HIS FACILITY WAS PLACED IN A GENERAL REFUSE ROLL OFF BOX, AND EFFORTS TO CONTACT HIM SINCE THAT TIME HAVE BEEN UNSUCCESSFUL.

I RETURNED TO THE FACILITY ON 12-4-85 AND AGAIN INTERVIEWED MR. DAVE YARIS WHO STATED THAT WHILE CLEANING THE FACILITY, SOME WORKERS INADVERTENTLY PUT SOME OF THEIR HAZARDOUS WASTE IN A GENERAL REFUSE ROLL OFF BOX.

I ASKED FOR MANIFESTS. I WAS SHOWN ONE MANIFEST, DATED 12-18-84 DESCRIBING FOOD WASTE TO ENVIRTE.

I ASKED IF THERE HAD BEEN ANY MANIFESTING SINCE THAT TIME. MR. YARIS SAID NO.

I ASKED TO SEE THEIR STORAGE AREA. ALONG WITH ANOTHER EMPLOYEE OF PRIDE, I WAS SHOWN 54 DRUMS OF WASTE - ALL STORED OPEN.

CC: RI. REGION

K.P. BELCHER

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Reference
Number 6

IEPA Number: 0316005345

State: IL Zip Code: 60621

Activity (By Process Code)	On Pt A	Activity Conducted Prior to 1980	Was Activity Ever Done	Closed	Being Done at Time of Inspection	Exempt from Regulation per 35 IAC, Section:	On Annual- Report For <u>86</u> <u>S</u> <u>S</u> <u>S</u>
SOL	No	Unk.	Yes	No	No	N/A	No No No
							-

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This facility was originally inspected on December 4, 1985. During that inspection, several violations were observed. (Refer to the summary of violations at the end of this narrative to determine the compliance status of these previously observed violations.) As a result of this 1985 inspection, progressed enforcement action by the Agency and USEPA led to the issuance of a Complaint, Findings of Violation and Compliance Order by USEPA on February 4, 1987. (CACO).

During this inspection it was determined that the firm continues to operate ~~the~~ electroplating lines. All waste from these electroplating operations are directed to the firm's waste water treatment system (WWTS) where the pH is adjusted, cyanide is destroyed by chlorination and solids are settled out before the waste is discharged to MSIGC sewers. The only waste being generated at the time of this inspection was waste water treatment sludge from electroplating operations (FOOG). This waste ~~is generated~~ when it is removed from the treatment system. This ~~waste~~ ^{and} is pumped into 55 gal. drums which have holes in them which allow "excess" water to drain from the sludge back into the WWTS. The waste remains in the drums from 1 to 3 days after which it is shoveled into other 55 gal drums which are sealed and are then picked up for disposal/treatment at a facility

**Reference
Number 6**

OCT 21 1987

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in Michigan. The time the waste spends in the "dewatering" drums is dependant upon the pickup schedule of the transporter. Essentially, the waste is removed from the dewatering drums and placed in the transport drums in a way which results in no accumulation time. If for some reason the transporter would be unable to pick up the drums immediately, they would be accumulated in the designated storage area. During this inspection, no waste was observed in the storage area, or in any other portion of the facility.

○ The firm, although not currently storing hazardous waste continues subject to the storage requirements for because the previous waste storage area has not been closed. Additionally the firm is conducting an additional regulated activity, treatment, which was not being done at the time of the 1985 inspection. There is no indication that the firm has submitted either a Part A or full RCRA Permit, ~~at~~ that the Facility 8700-12 has been changed to reflect the change of name/operator from Claytor Industries to Pride Industries, after the original notification date of August 18, 1980.

○ During this inspection the following apparent violations were observed:

NARRATIVE

- 722.140 - All records required were not available for inspection.
- * 722.141 - No generator annual reports.
 - * 702.121 - No operating permit.
 - * 703.151 - No permit application submitted.
 - * 725.112 - No record of required notice.
 - * 725.113 - No waste analysis plan.
 - * 725.115 - Inspections not done, no inspection schedule or log.
 - * 725.116 - No personnel training program or records.
 - 725.132 - Spill control and decontamination equipment not available.
 - * 725.137 - No arrangements with local authorities.
 - * 725.151 - No contingency plan.
 - * 725.155 - No emergency coordinator.
 - * 725.173 - No operating record.
 - * 725.175 - No TSD annual reports.
 - * 725.212 - Closure plan not available for inspection at time of visit.
 - * 725.274 - Container storage area not being inspected.
 - 725.503 - Required inspections not being conducted.

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Note that those violations with the asterisk were also observed during the December 4, 1985 inspection.

The following violations which were observed during the December 4, 1985 inspection were not observed during this inspection: 722.134, 725.114, 725.117, 725.131, 725.135, 725.153, 725.174, 725.242, 725.271, 725.273.

Sections 725.132 and 725.503 are cited for the first time as a result of this inspection.